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TUESDAY, BALTIMORE: JANUARY 16, 1838.

HORSE FEED.

There is no one who regards the comfort of domestic animals, those noble creatures who contribute so much to the enjoyment of every homestead, whether it be the splendid establishment of the rich, or the more humble domicil of the poor, but must rejoice to learn that the *root culture* is gaining favor with most intelligent farmers. The advantages, indeed, which result from devoting a few acres to such purposes are so striking, and add so much to the profit and economy of every well-conducted farm, that one wonders how intelligent agriculturists could so long have rejected the evidences which have so obviously presented themselves for consideration; and with a view of bringing the facts of the case more immediately to view, we will briefly state them. To begin, then, we will premise, that each working horse will consume 3 gallons of corn per day, or 136 bushels 7 gallons a year; now if we take 30 bushels as the average yield of an acre in corn, which is a large one, it will take 4 acres, 90 perches of ground to raise corn enough to sustain a single horse: on the other hand let us suppose that an acre in carrots will yield 300 bushels, (and this is a small average, for 700 bushels have often been produced on an acre,) and as it has been ascertained that *three pecks* of this root, daily, is sufficient to sustain horses well, at labor, as there are 1200 pecks in 300 bushels, so will one acre sustain a horse 1 year and 35 days, making a saving of 3 acres and 90 perches of land, and nearly the equivalent of that amount of labour in tillage, as all will admit that if the carrots be *judiciously drilled*, the amount of labor to be performed on their culture, is very little greater than what is requisite to secure a good yield of corn—*one thinning* and *three hoeings* being all that is necessary to ensure a good crop. As to the manuring, we will observe, that they do not require more than *ought to be* given to corn, as less than 20 loads should not be devoted to either. The gathering and preservation is, to be sure, more tedious per acre, but when the labor to be bestowed on 4 acres and 90 perches in corn, is compared with that requisite for one acre of carrots, we think the account will stand decidedly in favor of the latter.

It may be said, that corn will keep the year round, and that carrots will not. This is most true—but carrots will keep well from November till May, and when the saving of ground and economy of labor are considered—when the delightful effect which carrots exercise on the general health of the animal, are taken into the account, it must be conceded that much advantage would arise from even partial feeding with them. All observing horse-masters know, that this animal delights in an occasional change of food, and what could be more judicious than to alternate his food from grain to carrots; say twice or thrice a week. The effect of such treatment would be most salutary and conducive to health, as it is well known, that this root exerts a most excellent influence in loosening the skin, giving to the hair a soft and healthful appearance, at the same time that it is cooling to the general system of the horse; often without resort to medicine correcting the torpid condition of his bowels and restoring his appetite. Let him who doubts make the experiment, and we pledge ourself that he will become a convert to our views.

It is estimated that the rise of 1*d.* a pound in the price of cotton in England, will make a difference in favor of our cotton planters, on their last year's crop, of fourteen millions of dollars. This, to us, who glory in every thing which adds to national or individual wealth, is most gratifying news, and, in the sincerity of our heart, we rejoice that this auepicious change in the value of the article, has come so opportunely to the relief of the enterprising and patriotic south. God grant that enhanced value in their great staple, and full crops the present year, may not only entirely relieve them of all their difficulties, but make them "*comfortable*," for surely if there be any class that deserve to be so, it is the tillers of the earth.

Success in farming chiefly depends upon vigilance.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Ellsworth o the Patent Office for a small sample of the wheat, described below; for which we tender him our sincere thanks. Next spring we shall endeavour to give it a fair trial, and shall make a report of its product.

PATENT OFFICE,
January 1, 1838.

Sir— I take pleasure in transmitting a small parcel of superior Siberian wheat, just received from Dr. Goodsell, of Utica, in the State of New York, with an extract from an agricultural work of great merit, the "Cultivator," published monthly at Albany.

In a letter received from Dr. Goodsell, he remarked that "one bushel of wheat yielded fifty-five pounds of flour," and "as to quality, we were delighted with it at our table. I do not think the bread quite so purely white as that from winter wheat, a yellow shade was faintly blended with the white; but whatever may have been the loss to the eye (if any) was abundantly repaid to the taste by a richness and sweetness not found in the other; besides it suffers comparatively nothing by age."

The Italian wheat is more common, and has lately been introduced with much success. The objection, the "*rust*," so common to most varieties, may be obviated entirely by soaking the seed just before sowing, in a strong brine, and then rolling the same in quick lime.

Yours, most respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

SIBERIAN SPRING WHEAT.

UTICA, *November* 10, 1837.

Mr. Buel,—The lively interest that you have heretofore manifested in relation to the wheat crop, which holds such an important rank in agriculture, induces me to furnish you with some additional remarks, which I have gathered from another year's experience with the Siberian spring wheat.

The first week in May I sowed six bushels of clean seed upon four acres of ground, which had lain to pasture four or five years, and planted with corn upon the furrow the preceding spring. The corn gave a poor return, on account of the unpropitious season—the character of the season past, and the condition of the ground, were both favorable—the growth of the crop corresponded. —I saw it several times during the summer, and was (perhaps too much) gratified with the prospect of the final result. I was at the farm about the middle of July, when the process of vegetation was in its pride, and the kernel in that stage which farmers denominate the milk; a cloud came over the field with heavy thunder, much rain and more wind, which prostrated the whole crop, and that in all directions. From this disaster

(occurring when in fullest leaf, and perhaps heaviest head) it never recovered but partially. We however harvested some of it with the cradle, but much more with sickles, and withal a sad and wasteful gathering necessarily resulted, and from its long prostrate condition, much of it over the whole field was shrunk more or less, according to the degree of prostration. From waste and shrinkage I apprehend we could not have suffered less than ten per cent. loss; besides it was all threshed during the rainy season of the last week in October, and the first week in November, by which we suffered some further loss; and yet, amid all these drawbacks, we obtained between thirty-six and thirty-seven bushels to the acre.—The seed, when sown, was remarkably clean, berry full and perfectly dry, and weighed sixty-eight pounds to the bushel. So much for the productiveness.

By way of experiment as to time of sowing, and the different strengths of soil, I reserved a small quantity of seed, and sowed one part of it the middle of May, on the side of my pea field, on land originally good, but much exhausted by at least ten years' tillage, without a holiday. This was a fair growth, bright, straw, and fair berry, and was, I should judge, equal to twenty-four bushels to the acre.

The remainder of the seed I sowed adjoining my white bean crop, on land not long in tillage, but naturally thin and unproductive. The straw grew well, and I began to think the Siberian wheat would grow on any soil, and might be sowed at any time, but at the harvest I was corrected: the straw, although not rusty, yet totally destitute of lustre, and the heads were poorly filled, and kernels badly shrunk.

The foregoing comparisons are Siberian with Siberian. I will now add a few observations, comparing Siberian with Italian and other kinds of wheat.

The proprietor of the farm adjoining me on the south, took much pains to obtain, from a neighboring county, the Italian spring wheat. At a distance of say fifty rods, south of my field, he sowed about three acres, at or nearly the same time that I sowed my first piece, and like mine, after corn, and in fine condition. His was a far less growth, and some time before harvest it was (as farmers say) struck with a rust, which so far shrunk the kernel that he did not harvest all his field.

The proprietor of the next adjoining farm to the one last mentioned, still south, obtained from me seed for one acre, (which was all I could spare;) he also procured from the last mentioned farmer Italian seed for two acres more. He sowed the two kinds the same day, side and side, in good season, and fine order, and, like his neighbors and mine, after corn. The growth of the Siberian was perceptibly the most luxuriant; the straw bright and lustrous, the berry full, whilst the Italian was very rusty, with some smut, and the kernels badly shrunk. The proprietor judges that the Siberian will give him at least double the number of bushels per acre, and of double value per bushel.

The proprietor of the farm adjoining me on the east, sowed of the same Italian seed, about six acres, like all the preceding pieces, after corn, in fine season and good order, land somewhat exhausted by tillage; it was on the road side. I saw it several times during the summer, the growth middling, but as the harvest approached it lacked lustre, and the berry was not full. I should judge 18 bushels per acre is all that can be expected from the field.

I furnished a Quaker friend in my vicinity with a bushel of seed. He then informed me that he had procured a bushel of very highly recommended Italian seed from an adjoining town, together with another bushel from a still different source, the name of which he could not recollect, in order to test their comparative merits. Last week he called on me to let me know (as far as he could before threshing) the results. He said he sowed the three kinds the same day, on the same soil, with the same tillage. The growth of straw not materially different the forepart of the summer, although evidently in favor of the Siberian as the harvest approached. The Siberian came in with a bright and lustrous straw, with full heads and plump kernel, but a few days later than the other kinds. The Italian almost ruined with smut. The other kind, straw very rusty, kernel badly shrunk, with some smut. He says he thinks he shall thresh nearly or quite forty bushels from the one bushel of Siberian seed.

One comparison more, and "although last perhaps not least." In the same field with my Siberian, I summer fallowed seven acres, and sowed the previous fall with winter wheat. It *suffered* severely by the winter, but after a long time there began to show some surviving plants, which spread and grew luxuriantly, and finally gave a return, as we judge, (*not having* threshed only as we have wanted for use,) twenty bushels per acre. This part of the field was protected from the storm, which prostrated the other, by a wood on the westerly side. About ten days before harvest it was overtaken by a rust, remarkably dark, but came too late to affect the berry. It was surprising to see, side and side, for they were not even separated by a fence, the straw of the one kind as white as silver, and the other as brown as that of buckwheat. Another fact which claimed my attention, was that of a strange bug, of the size and shape of a bed-bug, having wings encased, but showed no disposition to use. They were astonishingly numerous, covering literally the straw near the heads of wheat, and thick upon the heads themselves, but not a bug on the Siberian to be seen. Whether these are the harbingers of the grain worm or not I do not know, but whatever be his errand he has no message for the Siberian.

THOMAS GOODSELL.

Remarks.—The above communication from our friend, Dr. Goodsell, goes to assert a very important fact, viz. that the straw of the Siberian spring wheat escapes the rust, where the Italian and other varieties are subject to it. This fact, if confirmed by future experiments, is of invaluable importance to the farmer. We have had but one opportunity of comparing samples of the Siberian and Italian wheat, of the crop of the last season, and in this case, we confess, the superiority seems rather in favor of the former. Whether this arose from the effect of rust on the Italian, and from the Siberian being exempt from this malady, or from difference in soil, we are not prepared to say. We should like to satisfy ourselves as to the relative merits of the two kinds of wheat; and if Dr. G. will send us a bushel of Siberian seed, we will make the experiment fairly, and publish the honest result.—*Cond. Cult.*

[From the Horticultural Register.]

ON THE CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

BY SAMUEL POND, OF CAMBRIDGEPORT.

[We recommend to our readers the following communication of Mr. Pond, which we are happy to give a place in the Register, as we think his remarks are well calculated to benefit those who are desirous of forming new Asparagus beds, or renewing old ones. While some horticulturists give their attention to one production and make improvement in that particular branch of culture, the interest or fancy of another person leads him to something of a different description. Mr. Pond has given his attention in a particular manner to the culture of Asparagus, and from the success which has attended his efforts, if we may judge from the productions he has presented to the public from time to time, and which we ourselves have witnessed, should infer that he has been eminently successful in the cultivation of this delicious vegetable.—Ed.

The cultivation of asparagus, although so general, is, by no means, as well understood as it should be. Like many other vegetables, which have for years been cultivated, and which almost every gardener thinks he already raises to perfection and needs no further information in relation to their growth, it can still be wonderfully improved in its mode of cultivation. The immense quantity which is produced in this vicinity, for the market, and its superiority to that of former years, is a convincing proof, that its cultivation is now much better understood than heretofore, and it is to be hoped that it will still continue to be grown of larger size and more excellent quality. In private gardens, in particular, some fine specimens have been produced within the last two or three years, and, with little more care and expense, the market gardener may as easily supply his customers with this estimable vegetable in equal perfection. There are several kinds of asparagus some of which have been lately introduced and have not yet become very well known. That which I have grown, and which I have proved to be of most excellent quality as well as of monstrous size is called the giant asparagus. It is as yet but little known, and consequently, not very extensively cultivated.—But so superior is it to the old kinds generally grown, and of which hundreds of plantations now exist, that it must take their place soon.—Some cultivators do not like to destroy fruitful beds because the kind is rather inferior; yet I have no doubt but they would be more amply repaid in the end, if they were to make new plantations, and as soon as they came into bearing, entirely destroy the old ones. Its large size and fine appearance, together with its tenderness and flavor, recommend it to the notice of every market gardener, who is desirous of any emulation for his productions, and to every gentleman and amateur, who is ambitious of supplying his table with the most excellent kind. There has been

considerable written upon the culture of asparagus, and there are various opinions respecting the best method of cultivation. But leaving the reader to choose which system he pleases, I proceed to detail the method I have adopted and which I have found to be completely successful. It is difficult to persuade those who have for years continued to grow any kind of plants to tolerable perfection to adopt new modes with the hopes of improving upon the long-trodden path. In the month of April or May, select a spot of ground sufficiently large to plant the number of roots intended. If the plantation is to be large, and intended for supplying the market, the ground should be ploughed to a good depth; if for a common kitchen garden it should be trenched to the depth of 14 inches. Make the surface of the bed level, after this operation is performed, then proceed to mark places to dig the trenches for the roots; they should be two and a half feet apart; stretch a line the whole length of the bed: draw the next two and a half from this, and so on to the whole width. Then proceed to throw out the soil 12 inches wide and 12 inches deep, laying it up in ridges between each trench; after this is done, throw in three or four inches of manure, level the same, and add about one inch of soil on the surface scraped from the sides of the trenches: level this also, and all is ready for planting. There are different opinions respecting the age at which roots should be planted; some gardeners prefer one year old roots, some two, and some even three, when it is desired to have beds ready for cutting as soon as possible set out; but I am doubtful whether much if any thing is gained by this; for my own planting, I always prefer those of two years of age, and rather than set out older ones, I would have those of only one year; select such only as have good fibres and a fine bold crown. In setting out, place them six inches apart, and lay out the fibres in regular order, and not tumble them together, as is too often done to the great injury of the plants. Much of their future success I attribute to the care given in setting out. When all are planted, cover them with about an inch of soil, and the work is all finished. —The plants throughout the summer must be kept clear of weeds and occasionally hoed, and by these operations and the summer rains, the trenches will by October be filled up as level as the bed was before setting out the roots. The practice adopted by most, if not all growers of this vegetable, is to set out the plants in deep trenches, and cover them at once 6 or 8, and in some instances 12 inches deep. Nothing can be more injurious than this; for a great part of the roots seldom make shoots strong enough to force their way through this depth of soil, and consequently perish, or, if they come up they are weak and small and never afterwards attain to any size. It is an old system, and, like that of growing celerity, now generally exploded, it should be likewise. —In the method I have adopted, the roots have but a small covering of earth when planted, and the shoots come forward very fast; as they increase in vigor, little more is added, till, by the assistance of the heavy summer rains which wash the soil from the ridges into trenches, they are completely covered. Scarcely a root has ever failed to grow. Upon the approach of cold weather and after the tops have been killed by frost, they should be cut down even with the ground and carried off: the bed should then be covered with two or three inches of horse manure, which should remain on until spring, when it must be forked into the surface of the bed.

In doing this be careful not to injure the crowns of the roots. Just before the shoots make their appearance, give the bed a good raking which will destroy the weeds that are starting to grow. It is a bad practice to plant asparagus beds with radishes, lettuces, peppergrass, &c., as they exhaust the goodness of the soil. The first year after planting, a few of the strongest shoots may be cut, but very sparingly, as the roots will be all the better afterwards. Continue to pursue the same system of culture every year, and the roots will rapidly increase in vigor. The soil that asparagus seems most to delight in, is a light and rich one, neither too wet nor too dry; when the soil is shallow the trenches must not be dug so deep as above recommended. The manure I made use use of was fresh from the hog-pen, and somewhat strawy; but I presume any good manure would answer equally as well. The asparagus is a marine plant, and a light dressing of marsh mud in the fall or spring seems to increase the growth of the plants. I would recommend it when it can be easily obtained. Beds prepared in this manner and yearly attended to will last for a great length of time, and the produce will be of superior quality. When I planted out my bed I preferred plants of one year's growth to older ones; they can be set out with more care, for this kind will, when spread on the bottom of the trench, require the trench to be from 10 to 12 inches wide on the bottom, so as to spread your roots each way; I have seen beds set of three year old plants from which enough could not be obtained to pay the setting out. When the roots are so large, it is impossible to set them out; even if they were so good, the old roots decay, and fibres start anew. In the following spring after setting my bed of plants of one year old, I cut grass of a good size; since then I have frequently had six spears of the common length, which would weigh one pound. I have occasionally exhibited specimens from my bed at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's room.

SAML. POND.

Cambridgeport, Dec. 25th, 1837.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

OBSERVATIONS

On the employment of Salt in agriculture and horticulture, with directions for its application, founded on practice. By CUTHBERT WILLIAM JOHNSON. 5th edition. London, 1827.

We have received many communications requesting information upon the subject of Salt as a manure. In some remarks already made in our journal, we have alluded to the matter; but as we were then only experimenting, we could not bring many facts to substantiate our positions. During the last season, however, we made several trials with salt, and the result has been, that we are perfectly satisfied of its efficacy as a *stimulating* manure. As a *nutritive* manure, we must here repeat, what we advanced upon a former occasion,—*it will not succeed.* It only acts upon the plant as a stimulant; enabling it to imbibe from the soil those juices which otherwise it would fail to do. Some soils may possess much vegetable matter, which would remain inert, and the plant would fail to receive it as nutriment, without some ingredient to give it activity and efficacy. In most soils, lime does this in an admirable degree,—with us, we have found that salt-mud, salt-water, and common salt, will produce such an effect; and we trust before we finish this article, to satisfy the most incredulous, that there are facts enough upon record for any man to be satisfied with the position we have assumed.

From the excellent work, whose title heads this article, we make the following extracts:

"That salt was very early applied as a manure in the East, we have abundant testimony. "Salt," said our Saviour, in one of his addresses to his disciples, "is good; but if the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it be seasoned, it is *neither fit for the land nor yet for the dunghill*, but men cast it out."—(St. Luke, chap. 14, verse 34.)

'Cato says, "sprinkle your best straw with salt, then serve it for hay!"

'Lord Bacon, who died in 1626, recommends its use for the garden.

'Sir Hugh Platt, in 1658, bears testimony to its value for grass lands.

'Frederic Hoffman, in 1742, and Dr. Brownrigg, in 1748, celebrated its importance as a condiment for cattle.

'The farmers in the neighborhood of Padstow Harbor, annually employ nearly 54,000 single-horse cart loads of sea sand, and they are so convinced of the superiority of this salted sand, that they prefer, says Dr. Paris, "sending four or five miles to the shore to obtain this calcareous sand, which has salt in it; although, at much less expense, they might procure drifted sand, which does not contain salt, at their own doors."—(Johnson's Essay on Salt, page 30, second edition.)

'*Wheat*—Salt, it should be remembered, *rarely causes the wheat plant to grow larger or taller*, but it fills up the earth better, and brings the weaker plants forward. We have it on the authority of Mr. Sinclair, that "salt appears to lessen the produce of straw and increase the weight of grain." I have never been able in my experiments, or any I have witnessed, to see any increased quantity of straw, even in cases where there was an increased produce by means of salt, of six bushels of wheat per acre.

'I cannot enforce this too much upon the attention of the agriculturist. Let not the farmer be deceived by appearances: let him have the salted and unsalted portions, at harvest time, carefully separated and examined by weight, if the plots are small, or measuring will answer if extensive. A few square rods, or even yards of each, will be sufficient; and I have no hesitation in saying, that he will find the result highly in favor of salt. But if, on the contrary, after having carefully supplied salt to *half* of the field, he judges at harvest time merely by his eye, in such an unfortunate case, let me request of him, for his own credit sake, not to mention *his experiments* upon salt manure—how carefully he tried it; and how complete was its failure: let him be assured that such modes of investigation, though very common, are worse than useless to the agriculturist—are marks of obstinacy and presumption, to be excused only on the plea of ignorance.

'Let the salt be applied some time before sow-

ing the seed, not less than ten and not more than twenty bushels per acre.

'In my own experiments upon a light gravelly soil, at Great Totham, in Essex, the use of twenty bushels of salt per acre, (in 1819) produced an increase of 5½ bushels per acre.

'The following statement of the result of some trials in 1820, will show how important may be the result to the country at large, by its judicious application. I regret that incessant employment of a very different nature has hitherto prevented my continuing these experiments.

	Produce per acre. bbls.	lbs.
No. 1. Soil without any manure, for four years,	13	26
2. Soil manured with stable dung, to the previous crop, (potatoes,)	26	52
3. Soil with five bushels of salt per acre, and no other manure for four years,	26	12

The soil light and gravelly.

'The testimony of a plain Essex farmer may have some weight in corroboration of my own, even with the most suspicious. "The soil," says Mr. James Challis, of Penfield, "that I described to you to be of rather a loose hollow description, had a dressing of salt put on in November, after the wheat was sown, about 14 or 15 bushels per acre; it produced at the rate of six bushels per acre more than that which was not dressed, and it may be stated to be £1 per load of 40 bushels better in quality."

'Another Essex farmer, the late Mr. Baynes, of Heybridge, had his doubts removed by the result of the following experiment—the soil "a sandy clay."

'Produce in bushels per acre:

Soil dressed with 15 loads of stable dung per acre,	17½
Soil dressed with 14 bushels of salt per acre, immediately after the seed was sown,	36½

'It is a custom in most countries of Europe, to apply salt and water as a steep to prevent the ravages of the disease in wheat, called smut; the value of this is known to almost every farmer. Recent experiments have suggested that it may even be of use, when employed in larger quantities, as a preventive of mildew—the most dreadful of the numerous diseases to which the cultivated grasses are exposed. The experiments of the late Rev. E. Cartwright, strongly evidence, that when salt and water is sprinkled with a brush upon the deceased plants, it is actually a complete *cure*, even in apparently the most desperate cases. (See Essay on Salt, page 49.)

'"The proportion, one pound to a gallon of water, laid on with a plasterer's brush, the operator making his casts as when sowing corn: it is instant death to the fungus." The time and expense is trifling.

'It appeared in the course of some inquiries made by the Board of Agriculture, that a Cornish farmer, Mr. Sickler, and also the Rev. R. Hoblyn, were accustomed to employ refuse salt as a manure, and that their *crops were never infested with the rust or blight.*

'*Barley and Oats*—Apply from ten to sixteen bushels per acre, just before you sow the seed.

"Mr. Legrand, a Lancashire farmer, states, "in a sandy soil I can assert sixteen bushels to be a proper quantity for a statute acre; it gradually advanced in its beneficial effects to sixteen bushels, and as gradually diminished to forty bushels where vegetation was stopped."

'A Suffolk farmer, Mr. Ransom, of Sproughton, also says, when speaking of his experiments on a light sondy soil, "the Barley thus dressed, *presented no difference of appearance to the rest of the field*, until within a fortnight of harvest; the salted crop was then brighter and about one week forwarder than the rest of the field." The following are the results when carefully cut and measured—

'Produce in bushels per acre:

Soil without any manure,	30
Soil dressed with 16 bushels of salt per acre, in March,	51

'*Turnips, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.*—I select from my latest communications the following from Killerton, in Devonshire. In a letter dated August 26, 1826, Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., favored me with the following statement from his bailiff:—"The first experiments I made of salt for manure, was on seven acres of land for mangel wurtzel. I first heaped out the field with earth, forty heaps to an acre, as is usually done for lime: I then put in each heap thirty-three pounds of salt, and mixt it well with the earth, and let it lie a fortnight before I spread it over the land, after that I ploughed the land three times before I sowed the seed, and I had there 32 pounds each. Since that time I prepared a field of 5 acres in the same way for turnips, one third part of the field with lime, one-third with salt, and the other part with hearth ashes. When the seed came up first, the turnip appeared most promising where the hearth ashes were; but after the first month, the turnips did not grow so fast as where the salt or lime was; after that time, the turnips, where the ground was manured with salt, grew faster, and the green looked stronger and darker, and at the end of the season was the best crop.

"The next year I put the field to barley; and where the salt was put, it was the strongest and best crop. After that time it was a great deal heavier to work; therefore, I consider it a good manure for light sandy soils, but not calculated for clay or heavy lands.

'Mr. Hare, of Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, uses salt regularly. In 1822, on one acre of a large field—the soil very gravelly—he applied about 2 cwt. of salt, without any other manure; the rest of the field was manured as usual. The turnips produced on the salted acre were just as good as on any other part of the field. In the following year, on another field of the same quality, he manured the *whole* field with farm-yard manure, adding to one acre of the field 2½ cwt. of powdered rock salt. On this *salted* and *manured* acre, he had more and finer turnips than was produced on any other field of equal extent in the whole parish. He approves of it also very decidedly for barley.

'*Grass Lands*—Apply ten or fifteen bushels per acre in the autumn.

'I rejoice to find that in Devonshire salt has found, in Mr. Collyns, of Kenton, an able and zealous advocate. From a letter dated October 17th, 1826, with which I was favored by that gentleman, I make the following copious extract:

'"One of my neighbors writes me, in using salt as a manure on grass land: 'I have found the salted portions not to be affected by severe frosty nights, when every blade of grass on the unsalted portions has been in a frozen state.

'"'I observe, too, that it is destructive to every kind of grub and worm; and I am convinced, where it has been used with judgment, that it has not failed.' Another intelligent neighbor, continues Mr. Collyns, whose farm is almost entirely a light black sand, writes—'I have found salt answer my most sanguine expectations for barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, both as to the increased quantity and improved quality of the crops, of which I can now give occular demonstration to any one you will send: my barley and oats, which used to yield me only 15 to 20 bushels per acre, now yield from 40 to 45. My wheat is certainly much improved in quality, but I expected more in quantity. I have had 35 bushels of wheat from an acre dressed with ten bushels of salt; and from the same field last year, after the same quantity of salt, 140 bags of potatoes per acre. This year again, dressed with ten bushels of salt, I have not more than 20 bushels of wheat per acre, but the quality very superior indeed, and the root of clover in it is very fine and luxuriant. In every field I have salted, I find the grass very much superior to any produced before the use of salt.'

'"I have since," adds Mr. Collyns, "gone over his farm, and am astonished at the verdant pasturage, in what used to be coarse and rushy meadows. In this arable land he never got more than ten bushels of wheat per acre, until he used salt; so that this is also a decided improvement."

'I will give but another testimony in favor of its use, and that one of the latest I have received from an old Suffolk agriculturist, Mr. Brooke, of Capel, near Ipswich:

'In the month of April, 1821, six bushels of salt manure were applied to half an acre of red clover—the soil good turnip land, not sharp; extent of the field ten acres. The salted clover at first looked very yellow, and apparently injured, but it soon began to recover; and when mown, the increased produce was, at the very least, 10 cwt. per acre; and the aftermath proportionately good, the cattle eating it down closer, and in preference to every other part of the field.

'*Potatoes*—Apply from ten to twenty bushels of salt to the surface as soon as the potatoes are planted, or ten bushels in the previous autumn, and ten after inserting the sets.

'My experiment with salt to potatoes were upon a light gravelly soil. The result was as follows:

Produce in bushels per acre:

1. Soil without any manure,	150
2. Soil manured with 20 bushels of salt the previous September,	193
3. Soil manured with stable dung at the time of planting,	210
4. Soil manured with stable-dung and 20 bushels of salt,	234
5. Soil manured with 40 bushels of salt alone, 20 in September, and 20 in the Spring, after the sets were planted,	193½
6. Soil manured with 40 bushels of salt as in the last experiment, and also with stable-dung,	244

'These experiments are entirely confirmed by those of the Rev. E. Cartwright, of Toubridge—

From a copious table which the farmer will find at page 82 of my Essay on Salt, I extract the following statement:

Produce in bushels per acre:

1. Soil without any manure, 157
2. Soil manured with 9 bushels of salt per acre, 198
3. Soil manured with 8 bushels of salt and 30 bushels of soot per acre, 240
4. Soil manured with 30 bushels of soot per acre, 182

"Of ten different manures," concludes Mr. Curtwright, "most of which are of known and acknowledged efficacy, salt, with one exception, is superior to them all."

'*Hay*—Put about half a bushel of salt to every load of hay, spread it by hand or through a sieve. Mr. Woods, of Ingatestone, in Essex, has employed it for thirty years; his plain unvarnished statement need not be supported by any other.

'"I use about a quarter of a peck at each laying, thinly spread, which I find is about four bushels to a stack of 20 loads. I am fully satisfied that double the quantity would be much better.

'"In a particular wet season, a few years since, I used twelve bushels to a stack of forty loads, the whole of which was consumed by my own horses, and I never had them in a better condition. I am so fully convinced of the benefit of salt to hay, that, while it is allowed duty free, I shall use it in all seasons. (For other testimonials to the same effect, see Essay on Salt, p. 100.)

'The avidity with which animals consume salted hay, is not so generally known as it ought; I will give, therefore, a curious fact, related to me a short time since by Mr. Lawe, of Reading.

'Mr. Green, of Wargrave, in Berkshire, had, in the season of 1824, a parcel of sour rushy hay, from a meadow on the banks of the Thames, which both he and his men despaired of rendering of the least value; it was, therefore, stacked by itself, and well salted; the quantity supplied was large, but Mr. Lawe did not know the exact proportion.

'When the period arrived that his sheep wanted a supply of hay, he directed his shepherd to use the salted inferior hay first, and to his surprise the sheep consumed it with the greatest avidity. The stack being finished, the shepherd was directed to supply them now with the best hay he could find of other stacks of fine meadow hay.

'He came, however, the next morning to his master, and made the following remark: "We, sir, must have made a great mistake, and forgotten which stack we salted, for our sheep will not eat the hay which we think the best."

'*Live Stock*—The importance of salt to animals is so generally admitted, that I shall not here dwell at great length upon it. When animals are in a wild state, it is observed, that at certain periods of the year they seek the salt water, or salt springs inland, with great avidity; and every farmer observes, that his cattle, horses, &c. are remarkably fond of licking the salt earth of the farm yard, stables, &c.; and in Spain they give their sheep salt with great regularity, 128 lbs. in five months to one thousand sheep: as such, I fearlessly assert, that the importance of salt for cattle is incontrovertibly established, however imperfectly it may be practised. I subjoin the statement of Mr. Curwen, M. P. for Cumberland. He has employed salt to his live stock daily for years:

'For horses he gives	6 oz. per day
Milch Cows	4 do
Feeding Oxen	6 do
Yearlings	3 do
Calves	1 do
Sheep	2 to 4 per week,

If on dry pastures; but if they are feeding on turnips or oles, then they should have it without stint.

'Some give it to live stock on a slate or stone—some lay lumps of it in the cribs or mangers. There is every reason to believe that if it was regularly given to sheep, they would be rarely affected with the rot.

'Mr. Butcher, now of Brook Hall, in Essex, for years employed salt for his cattle and sheep, on his farm near Burnham, in Norfolk. One of his fields, was so very unfavorable for sheep, that, before he used salt, he has lost ten and twelve sheep in a night, when feeding on the turnips; but after he adopted salt, he never lost one. He used to let the sheep have the salt without stint; and he remarked, that the *sheep* always consumed four times the salt *on this particular field*, than when feeding on any other on the farm.

'Mr. Butcher one year let this field of turnips to a neighbor, who did not use salt; and consequently, after losing ten sheep the first night, gave up the field in despair.

'Sir Jacob Astley, of Melton Constable, in Norfolk, give about a table-spoonful of salt per week to each of his fox-hounds—it keeps away distempers, and preserves them in the best health and vigor. It is administered wrapped up in a paper as a bolus.

(To be Continued.)

ECONOMY OF FODDER.

BY REV. H. COLMAN.

Let us compare the value of hay with other crops for the feeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food; an acre of carrots or Swedish turnips will yield from ten to twenty tons, say fifteen tons, which is by no means an exaggerted estimate. Crops at the rate of twenty-five tons of carrots and twenty-two of Swedish turnips to the acre, have been raised among us, and much larger crops than these are upon record.

By an experiment, it has been ascertained that three working horses fifteen and a half hands high consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of hay per week, or five tons one thousand five hundred and forty-eight pounds of hay per year, besides twelve gallons of oats each per week, or seventy-eight bushels by the year. An unworked horse consumed at the rate of four and one quarter tons of hay by the year. The produce therefore of nearly six acres of land in this mode of feeding, is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots at 600 bushels to the acre, with the addition of chopped straw, will, while the season for their use lasts, do it as well if not better. These things do not admit of doubt; they have been subjects of accurate trial.

It is believed, that the value of a bushel of Indian corn in straw and meal, will keep a healthy horse in good condition for work a week. An acre of Indian corn, which yields sixty bushels, will be ample for the support of a horse through the year. Now it is for the farmer to consider, whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes; or upon half an acre of ruta baga, which can be raised as a second crop at less expense than potatoes; or upon the grain produce of an acre of Indian corn; or, on the other hand, upon the produce of six acres in hay and grain, for six acres will hardly do more than to yield nearly six tons of hay and seventy or eighty bushels of oats. The same economy might be as successfully introduced into the feeding of our neat cattle. I have known a yoke of oxen engaged in the labor of a farm, to be kept three months in winter, in good working condition, upon one bushel of Indian meal, and about twenty-five cents worth of straw per week; and my own team has never been in better condition both for appearance and labor, than when fed wholly upon a liberal supply of ruta baga and the coarsest fodder. But it has been ascertained by accurate measurement, that an unworked ox put up on good old hay, consumed at the rate of 33 lbs. per day, or 231 lbs. per week, which is upwards of six tons per year of 2000 lbs. to the ton. There must then be a great saving between feeding in the way referred to, or upon English hay; and English hay alone, in any quantity, without grain or vegetables, is not sufficient for any hard working animal.

[From the New England Farmer.]

PRESERVATION POWERS OF COLD ON ANIMAL FOOD. The most obvious method of preserving animal food, is the application of a degree of cold sufficient to solidify the juices, and thus to suspend the operation of the principle of putrefaction. Meat that is perfectly frozen, may be kept sweet any length of time. A striking instance of which is the case of the mammoth, found in Siberia, which probably had been entombed in the ice for an almost indefinite period of time. The flesh was sweet, and was greedily devoured by the hunter's dogs. The frozen markets of Russia are well known. In the country about Hudson's Bay, the flesh of all animals used as food there, whether quadrupeds, fish or fowl, are preserved perfectly by the cold; and the two latter, even without being cleaned out.

It is, however, doubtful whether provisions thus preserved, do not suffer. It is a common opinion amongst butchers, that meat once thoroughly frozen, never recovers its fine flavor. For instance, fish preserved by being frozen, if thawed before a fire, becomes hard, and is spoiled; but that if thawed in cold water, it will become tender, and fit for the table. In Canada, where animal food of all kinds is preserved for many months, by being frozen, and packed in snow, they carefully avoid softening it in warm water, previously to its being cooked, as it is known that it would very speedily putrify; cold water is therefore used. Something like this takes place in the living human body. When a limb is frost-bitten, if immersed in warm water, or brought near the fire, it will speedily run into gangrene.—Hence it is the practice to rub it with snow, and to elevate

the temperature with the greatest possible caution.

Experiments on the preservative power of cold on provisions, occasioned the death of Lord Bacon.—While at Highgate, he took the opportunity to stuff a hen with snow, to try the power of its antisceptic agency. Immediately after eating it, he was taken ill, and in a few days the world was deprived of this great man.

Reduction of temperature ever so little below that of the atmosphere, is of use during warm weather, and hence meat is always kept in the most shaded and coolest places. It is a practice with some persons to cover meat in warm weather, with a cloth steeped in vinegar; the acid vapor keeps off flies, and the moisture occasions cold by evaporation. A wet cloth will be always found colder than the surrounding atmosphere, as it will be evinced by rolling up a thermometer in it. The degree of cold will be in proportion to the power of evaporation, the difference of temperature often exceeding 10 deg. Fah., which is of considerable importance in the preservation of meat in a hot sultry day.

Silk Culture in a "Nut Shell." An Italian gentleman in New York, who has been familiar with all the details of the Silk business in Italy, has published a little pamphlet, giving facts and opinions on this subject. The following paragraph is designed to show how the business may profitably be connected with agriculture without interfering with the regular industry of the farmer. It is precisely the way it is proposed to introduce it here and render it lucrative in this country—he gives a practical illustration:

"I will take the case of a farmer who owns merely a small house sufficient for the residence of his family, and about ten acres of land. Without the least sacrifice or diminution of the productiveness, if he would merely surround it with a hedge row of Mulberries, planted with judgment and according to the best methods, it is certain that it would cost him to do so only a few dollars of expenditure for the purchase of the trees, but the beauty and value of his farm would be immensely improved. At the end of the third year, the trees will have arrived at such a growth as to furnish leaves in considerable abundance.

But suppose that they will produce leaves enough only to feed the silk worms from two ounces of eggs, yet such a number if carefully nurtured, would yield at a moderate estimate, one hundred and seventy-five pounds of cocoons, which at twenty cents a pound, would give a profit of $63 6-100. The care of so small a number of worms would not be a great burthen to the farmer. One woman with the assistance of a boy, for the labor of gathering the leaves during five weeks would suffice. Nor would it be requisite to enlarge the house for the accommodation of the worms. The kitchen or sleeping room, if well ventilated, would be sufficient to contain the worms from two ounces of eggs without inconvenience. The fixtures necessary for the accommodation of the worms would be so trifling that their cost can scarcely be calculated, especially as this expense would only be incurred in the first year. From this calculation, made on an experiment so limited, it is easy to estimate how profitable it would be for farmers and proprietors of extensive grounds to cultivate the silk worm, where they can have large plantations of Mulberry."

[*Hart. Dem.*

RECLAIMING BOGS AND SWAMPS.

There is no one thing at present within the scope of our acquaintance that will so materially change the face of the State, and add so much to the actual value of its territory, and even its capital, as the reclaiming of Bogs and that kind of land known by the name of Brook Intervale. When the deposit of vegetable matter which has been accumulating for ages, is deep, and it is not very wet, or in such a condition that the water can be commanded or controlled at pleasure, there is no better grass lands among us.

This kind of land is abundant in Maine, but has hitherto been considered of not much value, and suffered to lie neglected—grown up to bushes, and covered with mosses of no value at all. Where of such texture and consistency as to allow of cultivation, the best of grasses may be raised upon them, and the profit can be easily calculated by those living in their vicinity, and who know the price of labor there and the value of hay. When they are of a more moist nature and will not grow the better or more common grasses, they will produce the coarser and less nutritious aquatic species in abundance, which are very good for sheep and young cattle during the colder parts of the winter. This kind of hay may be considered on an average to the farmer who has a large stock equal in value to half that which is given for the common kind, and the yield per acre is often more. Let us *cypher* a little about it.

If it produce one ton per acre, and that ton costs you two dollars to secure it, and brings you four dollars, you have a net income of two dollars upon the acre. Now two dollars, you know very well, is the interest of 33 dollars and 33 1-3 cents, at 6 per cent. It is not unfair, then, to consider the acre fairly worth that sum. If it should produce a ton and a half of hay, and that sold for the above price the amount will be six dollars, or three dollars net income. Three dollars of course is the interest of fifty dollars, and is it wrong to value the acre actually worth that sum?

Let any man therefore sit down and make a calculation of the number of acres which there may be of this kind of soil in his town, now lying idle and comparatively speaking worth nothing; and then see what would be the gain to the community, if they were cleared and produced according to the above estimate. And if all these waste acres throughout the part of the State at present settled, were reclaimed and in operation, what an increase of valuable and taxable property would result.—*Maine Farmer.*

MILKING COWS.

Mr. Holmes:—I have a very good cow which I allowed to go without being milked, two months previous to the time of her last calving but one; she had not been kept very high, and had nothing but hay given her.

This winter I gave her roots and plenty of hay, and she gave milk nobly. I allowed her to be milked until within three weeks of her calving, twice a day, when she gave three quarts per day, for two or three days, and no more until she calved.—Being highly fed and fine flesh, I expected a large parcel of milk from her. In this I have been disappointed. She appeared to do well, when she calved; has been healthy and hearty since;—she has had half a bushel of roots per day, with what hay she needs, and yet she gives but a small quantity of milk.

I now believe it owing to her being milked so near the time of her calving; as she has been kept better this season than common. At the time, I supposed it would have no deleterious effect. If I am right, let this be a caution to all who have cows, not to milk them too near the time of calving—if I am wrong, I desire to be set right, by some of your able correspondents. Please, Mr. Editor, give us your ideas on so practical an affair.

I now believe that as milk is blood, before it enters the udder or bag, it should be left in the system to accumulate to benefit their young, and enlarge the vessels, &c.; and that he who milks his cow too near the time of calving, "withholds more than is meet," which tends to poverty, as Solomon says.

Let it not be inferred that I think a cow which goes dry half the year, or for a long time, of equal value with one that we can milk till the proper time to cease milking, which I think is seven or eight weeks before they are to calve—calculating 40 weeks for them to go with their young, which is the usual time.

Wayne, December, 1837.

N. B. Will some one answer the following query, through the Farmer?—If a cow is milked up to the time of her calving, does that fact of necessity increase the quantity of her milk, or diminish it?—*ib.*

[From the Zanesville Gazette.]

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Messrs. Parke & Bennett,—If you think the following experiment deserving the attention of farmers, it is at your service.

Last spring, having a piece of ground which had been in grass for several years, I had broken up as deep as possible with a strong ox team and plough adapted to the purpose. I then chequered it about 3½ by three feet and covered the crosses with long manure plentifully, and on this dropped the potatoes, taking for each hill a whole potato and cutting it in two. The potatoes were then covered about an inch and a half with earth, and the cultivator was afterwards run three times through the ground, but no fresh earth reached the growing crop. From this strip of ground 12 rods long by 21 feet in width, measuring from the adjoining corn across to the fence, I measured 100 bushels of potatoes, and a quantity, from 5 to 10, was put away without measurement. The quantity of land being about one-tenth of an acre, the yield was more than at the rate of 1000 bushels per acre, which at 25 cents, the price potatoes have brought this fall in Zanesville, would be $250.

The kind of potatoes used was what are by some called the "long reds." It is proper I should say that this experiment was made in accordance with hints derived from the Genesee Farmer; and I have also this fall tested to my

satisfaction the practicability of fattening hogs on apples.

About the first of September I put up six hogs, one of which was an old sow which had just suckled a litter of pigs, and was in very thin condition. These I fed for three or four days on sweet apples, but at the end of that time I found they would not eat; I then threw them a quantity of very sour apples which they devoured rapidly; I afterwards fed them freely on a mixture of sweet and sour apples, giving them for drink the ordinary slop of the kitchen, and when that was not sufficient I gave them spring water; I never saw hogs thrive more rapidly. The sow I fed six weeks, the others only four, when I sold them to one of the Zanesville butchers, for market use.—They were then excellent pork.

It is my opinion that two acres of orchard will, taking the seasons on average, make as much pork as six or eight acres cultivated in corn.

A Muskingum Farmer.

SILK CULTURE IN MAINE.

We the make following extract from the report of the committee on manufactures of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, at their late cattle show and fair. It shows that the business is progressing in Maine, and that the confidence of intelligent men in its practicability is undiminished. "In speaking of the sewing silk, we can hardly find language to express what we feel. We think either of three lots would compare with most of our imported silks. We could wish that a larger number of specimens had been before us, yet while we thus complain, it is matter of rejoicing that these few were so well executed. We think we should give the premium to No. 43, (Leavitt Lathrop.)

One pair of Silk Hose, No. 45, (Sarah Jackson) was before us. We would that they could be exhibited throughout our State. We wish that all the fair daughters of Maine would imitate the example of this one of Kennebec, in the manufacture of these necessary articles. We think this one's petition should be heard without her often coming to weary.

The committee on beet sugar, &c., thus remark in relation to that article: "Of sugar from the beet, no specimens were exhibited; but your committee feel confident that the time is not far distant, when we may have that rich article of luxury manufactured in our own State, and perhaps in our own families. We recommend that the premium be left open till the end of the year."

Horse Radish—This vegetable, so much used as an accompaniment to roast beef, is comparatively but seldom seen on our tables. It is easily cultivated, and should be in more general use. Its propagation and culture is easy, for after the roots have once taken, they require but little care. They are propagated either by slips from the old crowns, or cuttings of the roots of about two or three inches in length. Plant them in rows 18 inches apart, a foot deep, and about 6 inches from each other. They may be used the following autum, but it is best to let them remain undisturbed for eighteen months or two years.

Parsley—This is a very good time to sow parsley. We recommend the curled variety.

Southern Agriculturist.

[From the Farmer's Cabinet.]

WINTER.

TO THE HUSBANDMAN.

The song of "the husking is o'er,
The corn-crib of plenty doth tell;
The garner o'erflows with its store,
And the barns with rich provender swell!
The toils of the husbandman, earth
With crops of abundance hath blessed;
Now, the plough boy to school hastens forth,
And the plough hath its "season of rest."

The herds from the pastures have come,
(No longer with green herbage crown'd)
To the barn-yard, their long winter home,
Where a carpet of straw is spread round;
And well have their riches deserved,
The care which the farmer bestows,
Who hath snug and warm stables reserved,
To shield them from pitiless snows.

The hickory piles, towering high,
Give promise to brighten the hearth;
While they bid us turn Charity's eye
To the poor and the needy of earth.
And the generous mug overflows
With cider, all sparkling and clear;
Which at eve, when *without* the winds blow,
Within is the farmer's "good cheer."

The housewife hath willingly sought
The "wool and the flax" of the field,
And clothing in carefulness wrought,
Her household from winter to shield,
While the rich golden butter and cheese,
Thrice rich, as the work of her hand!
Shows that luxury follows not ease,
But with *industry* goes through the land.

And oh! if the lovers of ease,
Who seek it in pleasure's turmoil;
Who try all that pledges to please,
And have disappointment for toil;
Would turn to some homestead at night,
And see the true peace of that hearth
Where contentment and competence light
A smile more enduring than mirth:

Sure, then, would the gayest admit
That happiness dwelleth at *home*,
And never was treasured, as yet
In the heart that for pleasure doth roam.
There seated beside the bright fire,
The helpmate her knitting doth ply;
While with book or some story, the sire
Makes time seem *too* swiftly to fly.

The children, a group, cluster round,
All smiling through roses of health;
Oh! where can those riches be found,
Surpassing the husbandman's wealth?
And ah! if there's gratitude due
From *all*, to the Father of love,
How oft should the farmer renew
His thanks for these gifts from above!

A HALF DURHAM BULL CALF—FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a beautiful red and white bull calf, HALF DURHAM, being got by a full bred Durham bull, which he sold last December for $300, and out of a very large Cow owned by him. The cow when he bought her was represented as half Durham, but as she has no pedigree he designates her offspring as half Durham. His sire was a noble animal, out of an imported cow, and got in England by one of the Colling's bulls. To any gentleman who may desire an improving cross, and who may be averse to give the higher price of the full bred Durhams, this calf offers an excellent opportunity, as he has all the fine points of the latter, and would be taken by an incompotent judge for a full bred. His price is $30—his age 5 weeks old. EDWD. P. ROBERTS,

oc 3 Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN FARMER.

A few complete sets for sale at this office.

ROBERT SINCLAIR'S NURSERY,

AT CLAREMONT, NEAR BALTIMORE.

This Establishment now comprises between 20 and 30 acres, closely planted with a most CHOICE COLLECTION, from ours and foreign countries of the FINEST VARIETIES known—Of Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach Apple, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape Vines, Currant, English Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, English Walnut, Ornamental Trees, including Evergreens, Shrubs and Roses, all very thrifty and of larger size than any former year, especially the 1 each, Apple, and Trees suitable for planting in streets.

Also, about half an acre of double Dahlias, now in full bloom, of almost every color and shade. Amateurs are invited to make their selections.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Trees, with large roots, 2 to 7 feet high, at liberal prices, varying according to size.

60,000 Cuttings of do. well ripened wood.

20,000 white Italian Mulberry Trees, 2 years old.

For further information please address the proprietor, near Baltimore. Trees and Plants ordered from him are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and forwarded by land or sea, as directed, and conveyed to the city without charge. Printed and priced catalogues will be sent on application gratis.

R. Sinclair, jr. & Co., Seedsmen, in Light st., act as agents, where necessary.

oc 17 5t ROBERT SINCLAIR, senr.

THE ROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

The Classical department of this institution under the care of the Rev. John Mines, is now open under the supervision of Mr. John Neely, a gentleman of high scholastic attainments, unexceptionable character and considerable experience in the instruction of youth.

The Trustees congratulate the patrons of the Academy, and the public, that the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of their late learned and venerated principal has been so fortunately supplied.

The English departments of this school are under the contro of two highly qualified and efficient instructors, Messrs. Joseph Braddock and A. M'Lean Scott.

Few Academies in the Country present as many claims to public patronage as this. The number, ability and experience of its Teachers, the variety and extent of their instructions, the health of the country which surrounds it, and the morals of the community in which itis situated, combined with the unusually moderate terms of tuition, concur to recommend it to parents and guardins.

Course of instruction in the Classical Department.

Latin and Greek Language—French if requested—the higher branches of Mathematics—Natural and Moral Philosophy—Geography, with use of maps and globes, &c.

English Department—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Mathematics.

Terms of Tuition——In the Classical department, $20 per annum. In the English departments, $8 to 16 per annum.

Board, including washing, may be had in respectable private families for $100.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH H. JONES, President.

Richard J. Bowie, Sec'y.

Rockville, Montgomery county, Md. Oct. 20, 1837.

GEESE AND TURKEYS.

The subscriber has for sale a few pair of those beautiful white Turkeys, so highly esteemed for sporting gentlemen's lawns. Also the large Westphalian Geese, from Richd. Barnet's stock, BOTH PURE WHITE.

oc 17 5t ROBERT SINCLAIR, sen.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Horse feed—effect of the advance of cotton in England—Siberian wheat—on the cultivation of asparagus—on the employment of salt as a manure—economy of fodder—preservative powers of cold on animal food—the silk culture in a nut shell—reclaiming bogs and swamps—on milking cows—experiments on potatoes—silk culture in Maine—cultivation of horse radish, &c.—ode on winter—advertisements—prices current.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 00	7 25
CORN, yellow	bushel	76	78
White	"	75	78
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	11	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	—
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	—
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	11 00	12 00
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	9 12	9 25
" " wagon price,	"	8 87	—
City Mills, super	"	8 87	9 12
" extra	"	9 25	9 50
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	6 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	21 50	22 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 50	4 62
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	5 50	6 00
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 50	4 00
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 25	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	6 75	6 87
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	37	38
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	—	3 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	90	95
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 90	2 00
Red, best	"	1 80	1 82
Maryland inferior	"	1 60	1 70
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (gauge)	gallon.	43	4½
" in hhds. (gauge)	"	42	42½
" wagon price,	"	bbls	39
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	— —
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Baltimore Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13
Shoulders, do.	"	10½	10½
Middlings, do.	"	do	do½
Assorted, country,	"	9	9½
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 68	1 75
CHOP RYE,	"	—	1 62
EGGS,	dozen.	18	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 00	10 00
No. 3,	"	4 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1¼a1½
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
Other Branches,	do	Branch at Fredericksburg	do
MARYLAND.		Petersburg,	¼
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Norfolk,	1¼a1½
Hagerstown,	¼a	Winchester,	¼
Frederick,	do	Lynchburg,	1¼a1½
Westminster,	do	Danville,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Bank of the Valley,	¼
Do. payable at Easton,	1	Branch at Romney,	do
Salisbury,	2 per ct. dis.	Do. Charlestown,	do
Cumberland,	3	Do. Leesburg,	1¼
Millington,	do	Wheeling Banks,	¾a1¼
DISTRICT.		Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, } Banks,	¼p.c.	New Jersey Banks gen.	5
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York City,	¼
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York State,	3a4
Chambersburg,	1	Massachusetts,	3a3½
Gettysburg	do	Connecticut,	3a3½
Pittsburg,	3½	New Hampshire,	3a3½
York,	1	Maine,	3a3½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	4	Rhode Island,	3a3½
Delaware [under $5]	6	North Carolina,	5
Do. [over 5]	2	South Carolina,	8a10
Michigan Banks,	10	Georgia,	do
Canadian do.	10	New Orleans,	12

TRY THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

NO MISTAKE!

Every article warranted. 500 Ploughs, right and left hand, from $4 to $20. Also the Hill-side Plough, well adapted to turn down hill. Wheat Fans warranted to take garlic from all kinds wheat. Cutting Boxes for straw, corn fodder, &c. at low prices. Corn-shellers, of different sizes and patterns, $15 to $20. Castings by lb. or ton, to suit ploughs or machinery. All repairs in our line executed with durability, neatness and despatch.

Also, Cline's combined Plough.

J. T. DURDING.

de 12 tf

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

UNCAS, a beautiful white Bull of the improved Durham short-horn breed, 3 years old, will be sold a bargain, $250, as his owner, desirous of changing his cross-bought another bull at the sale of Mr. Whittaker's stock. Uncas has a pedigree tracing to the herd-book, and will be warranted pure.

☞ Applications by letter to be post-paid. Address

s 29 EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

Just received from the South West a lot of Kentucky Blue Grass Seed This grass is particularly desirable for pastures and for hay, and forming fine green or rather blue lawns, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.,
Light, near Pratt-street, Balt.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

PRATT STREET,

Between Charles & Hanover sts. Baltimore, Md.

During the last four years the Proprietor has erected two extensive Establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements generally, including an extensive Iron Foundry, Trip Hammer, &c. With these facilities, and the most experienced workmen, (many of whom have been several years in his employ,) and the best materials, he flatters himself that he will continue to give general satisfaction to his customers, his object is to confine himself to useful implements, and to have them made in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms.

The following are some of the leading articles now on hand, viz. his own Patented Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes and prices—these machines have never been equalled by a similar machine in any part of the world.

Corn and Tobacco Cultivators
Superior Grain Cradles
Weldron Grain and Grass Scythes
Farwell's Patent Double Back Grass Scythes and Snathes
Hay Forks and Rakes
Manure Forks, Shovels, &c.
English Corn Hoes
Superior American made Casteel Hoes, with handles
Wheat FANS, of various sizes
Mattocks, Picks and Grubbing Hoes
Corn Shellers
Threshing Machines, with or without horse power
F. H. Smith's Patent Lime Spreaders
A great variety of Ploughs of all sizes, with wrought and cast iron Shares
Swingle Trees and Hames
Also, a great variety of Plough Castings, constantly on hand for sale by the piéce or ton. All kinds of Machine Castings made to órder; repairs on Ploughs and Machinery done at short notice
Liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.

All kinds of Grass SEEDS and Seed Grain bought and sold by him, and particular attention paid to their quality.

Likewise constantly on hand a general assortment of Mr. D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS, raised by himself, and warranted genuine. All communications by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

jy 4 J. S. EASTMAN.

MULBERRY TREES.

75,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, all on their own bottoms, of various sizes, from one to six feet, at the lowest prices. The wood is well matured and very perfect, and they have become acclimated, by successive propagation in a most exposed location —Prepared Cuttings will be supplied at the lowest rates.

3,000 hybrid short jointed Mulberry, with large leaves, very hardy and on their own bottoms—5 to 6 ft. in height.

20,000 Chinese Morus expanse, with large smooth glossy leaves, very succulent and nutricious, and greatly loved by the worm. This is a most valuable variety for the North, being very hardy, and none more highly esteemed in France. They are engrafted on the white mulberry, which increases their hardihood, and are 5 to 7 feet in height—This is the only engrafted kind.

3,000 Dandolo or Mozettiana Mulberry, 1 and 2 years old from seed, a most excellent variety, with large leaves and very hardy

10,000 Brussa Mulberry, very hardy

25,000 Florence Mulberry, leaves nearly entire

30,000 white Mulberry, 1 to 2 years old

65 lbs. white Italian Mulberry Seed

750 lbs. white and yellow Sugar Beet Seed

☞ Priced catalogues of the above, and of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias, and Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, sent gratis to every applicant. Orders sent per mail will meet prompt attention, and the trees be packed carefully and forwarded as desired. Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of trees will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

WM. PRINCE & SON.

New York, Nov. 22—28. 4

☞ *The office of the "Farmer and Gardener" is removed to the cor. Baltimore & North sts.*